

Understanding, Therapeutic Misconceptions and Perceptions, and Enrollment Decision-Making: A Pediatric Preventive Malaria Trial in Rural Tanzania

Table 1.
Summary of Macro Groupings Drawn from Conversational Foci

<i>Category</i>	<i>% of participants N = 20</i>	<i>% of decliners N = 15</i>
Demonstrated an understanding of the trial as experimental.	2 (10%)	11 (73%)
Demonstrated an understanding that the general goal being studied was malaria prevention, not treatment.	2 (10%)	7 (47%)
Demonstrated an understanding that enrolled children might get a placebo.	0 (100%)	1 (7%)
Discussed potential risks to child of participating.	1 (5%)	8 (53%)
Discussed potential therapeutic benefit to child of participating.	13 (65%)	1 (7%)
Discussed a general perception of benefit in access to ancillary clinical services for participants.	12 (60%)	11 (73%)
Demonstrated belief that there was a significant benefit in access to ancillary clinical services for participants.	6 (30%)	7 (47%)
Stated that reason for decline was an understanding that the trial was an experiment.		11 (73%)
Demonstrated belief that participants got malaria treatment.	18 (90%)	3 (20%)
Regretted original decision to decline.		7 (47%)